CONGRESS.

Senator Summer Stirring Up the St. Domingo Negotiations.

Inquiry Into Federal Interference with State Affairs.

Bill to Regulate Rank in the Navy.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

Third Session.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 9, 1870. ST. DOMINGO TREATY NEGOTIATIONS. Mr. SUMNER, (rep.) of Mass., submitted the fol-

Resolved. That the President of the United States be requested to communicate to the Senate, if in his opinion not incompatible with the public interest, copies of all papers and correspondence relating to the proposed annexation of the Dominican portion of the island of St. Domingo, or the purchase of any part thereof, including the original and all subsequent instructions to any agent or consul of the United States, with the correspondence of such agent or consultials only protocol or convention signed by such agent or consultials only protocol or convention signed by such agent or consultant only any communican government, especially its obligations to the neighboring republic of Hayti; also the protocol of the existing constitution of Dominica remarker of the existing constitution of Dominica transfer of the national domain; also any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is affected; also remarker of the national domain; also any treaty with Hayti or France by which Dominica is affected; also remarker of the national domain and the proposed annexation; also but kinds there there, relating to the proposed annexation; also but kinds the telephonic of the late negotiations, with the reports and correspondence of such communications, with the reports and correspondence of such communications.

Upon the suggestion of Mr. Conkling, (rep.) of N., the resolution was laid over temporarily.

Mr. Sumer asked that it might be printed, which

Additional resolutions submirred.

Additional resolutions were offered—
By Mr. EDMUNDS, (rep.) of Vt.—Instructing the Indiciary Committee to inquire and report whether the railread companies which have received aid in sonds of the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States are lawfully bound to reimburse to the United States all the interest paid on such bonds: before the maturity of the principal thereof; and if so, what legislation, if any, is necessary to compel such reimbursement. Adopted.

By Mr. Colk, (rep.) ef Cal.—Proposing an inquiry by the Committee on Public Buildings with a view to the erection of buildings for government offices on the Custom House block in San Francisce.

dopted. Mr. Casserly, (dem.) of Cal., submitted the fol-Resolved, That the President of the United States be and a hereby requested to transmit to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interests, the following information.

nation:—
First—When and where, since March 4, 1869, the army or
lay of the United States, or any portion thereof, has been
imployed to aid the civil power, Siate or federal, either by
inforcing the revenue laws or assisting in any manner at
state or federal elections or contests arisine out of the same,
in preserving the public peace, except in what are known as
indian disturbances, or in any way whatever other than in
the guarding and preservation of forts, posts and places and
property of the United States.

of preserving the public peace, except in what are known as Indian disturbances, or in any way whatever other than in the guarding and preservation of forts, posts and places and property of the United States.

Second: On whose request, advice or representation, either workal or written, the army or navy was thus employed, in each case, together with copies of all letters, despatches or papers from government officers or civilians which are in the possession of the Executive or any of its departments or bureaus, advising, saking or justifying such employment.

Third—Complete copies of all orders, despatches, requisitions or reports made in each case, either by the President, the Secretary of War, the Secretary of the Navy, or any military or navel officer, together with a statement of what were the dispositions in detail made of the army and navy inceed cach case, and what orders were issued for such dispositions and for the arming and other preparation of said army and navy, with copies of all reports made of what took place under the aloresaid orders and despatches requiring information respecting the same.

Fourth—An estimate in each case of what was or will be made on the probable cost to the government of such employment of the military or naval forces, including the pay and rations of chieers and men and the transportation of them, their arms, munitions and supplies.

Fourth—Accopy of all orders or regulations, printed or write-

What civil officers of the United States, or of any

Seath—What civil officers of the United States, or of any State, have been, since March 4, 1866, or are now, recognized by the administration as having authority, otherwise than by the requisition of the Legislature or Governor of a state, to call upon the President, or directly without his intervention, upon a commander in the army or navy for the tervention, upon a commander in the army or navy for the laws of the United States-or of a State, or of regularing elections or the registration of veters or of preserving the public peace within the limits of any State of the United Analysis and whether or not, when such commander is called upon by a civil officer of the United States, or of a State, he is permitted to make independent laquiry into the officementances of the case, or to exercise his own discretion as to the necessity and extent of the military or naval services to be rundered by the forces under his command. So ordered.

The resolution previously offered by Mr. Ross, (rep.) of Kan., directing an investigation into the alleged frauds in the sale of lands in the Miami Indian Reservation, was adopted.

By Mr. Spence, (rep.) of Ala.—To reduce the number of certain officer, in the Navy providing on the

alleged trauds in the saie of lands in the Mismi Indian Reservation, was adopted.

By Mr. Spence, (rep.) of Ais... To reduce the number of certain officers in the Navy; providing for the discontinuance of the effices of admiral and vice admiral and commodore to three and six respectively, by the omission to fill a vacancy hereafter occurring. Referred to the Committee en Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Kellogd, (rep.) of La.— To amend the act of July 14, 1870, amendatory of the Naturalization laws, rolative to the appointment by United States Circuit judges of citizens to witness and certify to the accaracy of registration, and the appointment of special deputy United States marshals. Referred to the Committee on Judiciary.

By Mr. Nys., (rep.) of Nev.—In relation to certain Territorial pententiaries, transferring the superintendance to the United States marshals of the Territorial pententiaries, transferring the superintendance to the United States marshals of the Territorial pententiaries, transferring the superintendance to the United States marshals of the Territorial pententiaries, transferring the superintendance to the United States marshals of the Territorial pententiaries, transferring the superintendance to the United States marshals of the Territorial pententiaries, transferring the superintendance to the United States on Territories.

By Mr. Colke-Relating to the exportation of petroleum imported from British North American possessions in metal vessels or jackages and the subsequent exportation without payment of duty. Referred to the Committee on Commerce.

By Mr. Daake, (rep.) of Mo.—To regulate rank in the navy, of the United States and for other purposes. The bill prevides that the medical, pay and engineer corps on the active list of the navy shall consist of ene surgeon general, one paymaster general and one engineer-in-chief, to rank with commissions; seven medical, seven pay and seven engineer directors, who shall rank with explanancers, to take seniority in twenty years from the date of their commis

engineer corps. Referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

By Mr. Chandler, (rep.) of Mich.—To enable the Jackson, Lansing and Saginaw Raifroad Company to change the northern terminus of its road from Traverse Bay to the Straits of Mackinaw. Referred to Committee on Public Lands.

By Mr. Steward, (rep.) of Nev.—To define and protect the rights of miners, and to encourage the development of the miners. It gives to owners of mining localities the rights to all minerals contained within the boundaries of said localities, with the right to fellow the lode in depth if it dips out of those limits; and allows them to take up land not exceeding 160 acres adjacent thereto for miling, timbering and other purposes. Referred to the Committee on Mines and Mining.

DELEGATE FROM THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

Mr. HARLAN, (rep.) of Jowa, from the Committee on Indian Afairs, reported favorably the bill to authorize the election of a delegate to Congress from Indian Territory.

Conclurant Junispliction of State Courts.

authorize the election of a disease.

Indian Territory.

CONCURRENT JURISDICTION OF STATE COURTS.

Mr. CARPENTER, (rep.) of Wis., from the Judiciary
Committee, reported adversely the bill giving State
courts concurrent jurisdiction with district courts
of the United States in cases of maritime contracts
upon the navigable rivers and waters above the ebb
and flow of the tide.

At ten minutes to one o'clock the Senate went not executive session, and one hour later advanced metil Monday.

LITERATURE.

Criticisms of New Books. TENT LIFS IN SIBERIA, and Adventures Among the Koraks and Other Tribes in Kamtchatka and Northern Asia. By George Kennau. New York: G. P. Putnam & Sens.

In 1885 an attempt to connect Europe with America by telegraph lines running across the Continent, through Behring Straits to Siberia and thence to St. Petersburg, was begun, and ended only in 1867, when the successful laying of the Atlantic cable rendered the overland line unnecessary. The work of exploration and surveying carried on by able engineers through a bleak and almost desert country, of which we knew but little, naturally gave to the explorers and surveyors a chance to acquaint the world with the places they visited. Mesers. Whym-fer and Dall have already published works descrip-tive of British Columbia and Alaska, and which we have noticed. Mr. Kennan now adds to the literature of the telegraph expedition one of the best works on Northeastern Siberia we have read. The book is not as selentine as that of Mr. Dall, but it gives a complete picture of the country, its climate, scenery, general features and the manners and customs of its inhabitants. To use the language of the preface, "it is essentially a personal narrative of life in Siberia and Kam-ichatka." A two years' residence in this wilderness of snow afforded Mr. Kennan opportunities which no fully availed himself of. After two months' dreary voyage from San Francisco he landed at Petropaulovski, in Kamtchatka, in August, where he was agreeably surprised at the sight of forest? and clover fields. From this point began his adven-tures, which we cannot follow. They were, how-ever, most exciting. Mr. Kennon and his companions were lionized wherever they went. The people he found to be simple, kind-hearted and hospitable, though very ignorant. A telescope was the wonder of the village of Anadyrsk, at which place a ball was given in honor of the "distinguished Ameriwhich surpassed anything of the kind met with in their experience. Somehow a fash-tons magazine had strayed to Anadyrsk, and Mr. Kennan was asked what the plates represented. Upon his replying that they were American women the Korak asked, "Are all the women in your country as big as that at the bottom?" But even this incident was surpassed. He saw in the hut of a Christianized native an engraved portrait of Major General Dix "posted up in a corner of the room and worshipped as a Russian saint. A gilded candle urning before his smoky features, and every night and morning a dozen natives said their prayers to a major general in the United States Army." Numerous other incidents of a humorous kind are narrated, and these, together with the graphic and animated description of the country and people and of the adventures of the expedition, combine to make the book, as we have said above already, unsurpassed in interest by any work of the kind that we have read.

A TREATISE ON THE VALIDITY OF VERBAL ARGUE-MENTS, &c. By Montgomery II. Throop. Diossy & Co., New York. This work is to consist of two volumes. The first

volume only is before us. The second volume, we believe, is to be published early in January, 1871. The first volume contains the original statute of frauds, the modifications introduced in the different States of the Union, and a general commentary, which extends as far as the third article of the statute. So far as the work has advanced we feel justified in saying that no lawyer's library will be

Modern Women AND What is Said of Them. Second Series. J. S. Redfield, New York. This second series of articles, reprinted from the Saturday Review, is quite equal to the first, which commanded at the time so much aftention. As a comprehensive study of the female character from a cles are possessed of considerable value. Mr. Red-field is entitled to the thanks of the American public for a volume which is so readable, so handy, and

ON THE USE OF WINE IN HEALTH AND DISEASE. By Francis E. Anstie, M. D. Redfield.

Dr. Anstie, who is editor of the London Practitioner, does in this little work discourse most in-structively on the use of wines. The Doctor goes theroughly into the discussion, points out the properties of the different wines, laying down rules for nsing them in health and sickness. Every man not a teetotaller should procure this book and master

BARRY'S INTERNAL REVENUE LAWS.

This work, published by Baker, Voornis & Co., of this city, is invaluable to all who are in any way interested in the Internal Revenue Statutes now in force. As a book of reference it cannot fail to be

NATIONAL BOARD OF TRADE.

Deliberations of the Buffalo Convention-Organization of a Department of Commercial Recommended-Uniformity in Appraisements

and Duties.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Dec. 9, 1870. At the opening of the session of the National Board of Trade this morning a motion was made to reconsider the action of yesterday in reference to non-resident traders, and a resolution was passed instructing the Executive Council to prepare a memorial to the Legislatures of the several States, which have passed laws discriminating against nonresident traders and their agents, asking for the removal of such restrictions.

The next question considered related to the establishment of a Department of Commerce, and the Board reaffirmed its action of last year recommend-

Board readirmed its action of last year recommending the organization of such a department by the general government.

Resolutions were then passed approving of the recommendations of Postmaster General Creswell, and favoring the immediate and unconditional abolition of the franking privilege.

A proposition submitted from the Newark Board of Trade, discountenancing the granting of public lands to railroad and other corporations, elicited a long discussion. Finally a substitute for the proposition was presented, which favored such grants in special cases and under stringent resirictions, but the substitute failing to receive the necessary two-thirds vote when put upon its passage was lost, as was also the original measure of the Newark Board of Trade.

Several propositions relating to the tariff were presented, but their consideration was postponed by a vote of 32 to 50.

presented, but their consideration was postponed by a vote of 32 to 30.

A resolution was adopted looking to the securing of uniformity in the appraisement of goods and the levying of duties in the several districts of the United

States.

The subject of subsidies to promote the postal service between this country and Europe was referred to an able committee of five, who will report tomorrow.

The Board then adjourned until nine o'clock A. M.

to-morrow, from which hour a session will be held until twelve o'clock M., when a special train will convey the delegates to Niagara Falls. It is thought that the business of the Convention will be closed by midnight of to-morrow.

GEVERAL NOTES.

The Orange county (N. Y.) Poor House contains a colored woman aged 104 years. Near Newburg, at Snake Hill, on Thursday last, Mr. Pierson's barns and granary were burned; loss \$5,000.

\$5,000.

New savings banks will be asked for by many towns in the Massachusetts' Commonwealth at the next session of the Legislature.

The Beethoven Centennial will be generally observed in the cities of the Eastern, Middle and West-

Captain Norman Hurd, one of the veterans of the Texas Lone Star republic, died recently in that

There is an agency in San Antonio, Texas, for the introduction of agricultural laborers and domestic servants from the British Isles. The will of the late Stephen D. Tomlinson, of Indianapolis, Ind., bequeaths \$100,000 for the erection of public buildings to adorn that city.

Only once during the last twenty years has the weather in early winter been so mild that the upper Mississippi has been open to navigation so late as it is this season.

is this season.

Several prominent business men of Burlington, Vt., have lately been kept in a constant state of fear by the almost daily receipt of letters threatening to burn their houses.

burn their houses.

Last Tuesday, at the government proving grounds, at Turtle creek station, near Pittsburg, Pa., the trial commenced of two fifteen-inch guns, with a view of demonstrating the relative merits of solid and holow cast ordnance. Each gun will be fired five hundred times, and it is anticipated that two months will be required to complete the experiments. A solid shot, weighing 440 pounds, will be thrown at each discharge, and the guns will be fred until they crack or burst.

FIRE IN BROOKLYN.

The Coney Railroad Depot Buildings Destroyed-Loss Eighty Thousand Dollars.
The alarm of fire which was sounded shortly after midnight of Thursday was caused by the discovery of flames which issued from the lower part of the large two story frame building situate on Fifth opposite Greenwood Cemetery, occupied as a depot for the Coney Island steam dummy line of cars. The Fire Department responded promptly to the summons to duty given by the City Hall bell and were soon on the scene of action. The flames ha gained great headway in the meantime and bid defiance to the efforts of the men to save the structure. The dry, combustible nature of the materia contributed its fliuminative properties to the conflagration, lighting up the sky for miles around and attracting considerable attention from remote localities. In three-quarters of an hour \$80,000 worth of property was consumed, and the FIRE FIRND RESTED SATISFIED

with its work of destruction for the night. The police of the Eighth and Tenth precincts were on hand, and worked hard to save the rolling stock of the ratiroad. They were only partly successful in their labors, as the loss on stock was very heavy. Five steam dummy engines were destroyed in the

car depot.

The corner of the building nearest Twenty-seventh The corner of the building nearest Twenty-seventh street was occupied as a inquor store and dining saloon by Samuel Law, who sustains a less of \$4,000 in stock and fixtures. The building was owned by ex-Mayor C. Godfrey Gunther, the owner of the Coney Island Railroad, and was valued at \$25,000. It was partly insured, but the names of the companies were not ascertained. The loss on the rolling stock, &c., is about \$40,000, upon which there is \$20,000 insurance. Policies are neld in the Germania, \$5,000; Phenix, \$5,000; Lafayette, \$2,500; New Amsterdam, \$2,500; Columbia, \$2,500; Merchanis and Mechanics, of Baltimore, \$2,500, on the building. Total insurance on the latter, \$20,000. George Brown, a conductor, who lived in the upper part of the depot building, lost \$600 in ciothing and furniture, upon which as had no insurance. Law was also uninsured. The fire broke out in a wood bin in the centre of the cartained.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Mr. Robeson's Recommendations for the Im provement of the Navy-Hearty Concur-rence of the Naval Officers-Better Men to be Obtained-The California and Two Corvettes to be Manned for Sea.

The recommendations in Mr. Secretary Robeson's report concerning the effort to improve the character of our seamen meet with the heartiest concurrence of all the officers of the navy, who have care fully studied the question through long years of service. It is clear that it would be desirable to raise the standard of ability and efficiency of the sailors in our navy, and Mr. Robeson, in recommending the allowance of an outst of clothing to each man on enlisting, in order that be may begin service clear of debt, has unquestionably suggested one means of attracting to the navy a better class of meu. This act of justice would certainly remove a serious source of discontent and desertion. Two other causes which prevent the very best men from which cuts off the on-shore liberty of the men. The sailors of the present day read newspapers and eften write to them, and are not so ignorant as those of olden times, when men were content to remain on board ship for months without liberty on shore, and were quite comfortable under the restraint. Besides, they naturally ask increased wages. In every other walk of life people receive larger pay than they did fifty years 200, and their expenses are correspondingly greater. Our sailors have not enjeyed in a full measure time comparative increase in pay, while the cost of clothing has gone up hundreds per cent. If Jack's clothing could be paid for by the government and liberty given him for a run on shore once a month there would be little left to induce him to feel discontented or to desert. The best and happiest crews are those on ships where the commanding officers grant shore leaves with the greatest liberality. If Jack can go on shore frequently he ceases to avail himself of the permission, and remains cheerfully on board ship performing his regular duties without growing or dodging. It is only when he is confined for long periods on board ship, without his run on shore, that he becomes a confirmed growier, dissatisfied with everthing and ready to take French leave on every opportunity. If, then, government will furnish clothing to the men and grant them as frequent liberty days as is not inconsistent with the proper performance of the ship's duties there will be no trouble in enlisting and keeping a much more efficient set of men in the aggregate than are now to be found in the service. We hope Secretary Robeson's recommendations will be adopted by Cengress, and that the others above suggested may be tried, in erder that our naval service may be made attractive to the very best class of saliors in our country, and that the others above suggested may be tried, in erder that our naval service may be made attractive to the very best class of saliors in our country, and that the others above suggested may be tr which cuts off the on-shore liberty of the men. The sailors of the present day read newspapers

laving served out their time. As the number al-lowed by Congress is only eight thousand five hun-dred, it has been found impossible to man the ships now and for some time past ready for sea, which were greatly required in the various foreign stations. The full complement of men necessary to send to sea tae corvette California, second rate, twenty-one guns, 2,490 tons, to go into commission at Boston on the 10th prexime, can now be supplied, and a couple of corvettes of the third class can also be manned. The California is to proceed to the Pacific as fing-ship of kear Admiral Winsiow, now on the station, under command of Captain John M. B. Clitz, an off-cer of great capacity and brillancy. The presence of the California in the Pacific will be halled with pleasure, as our squadron there is not at present large enough properly to perform the duties of the station.

WASHINGTON MARKET.

Improvements in the Great Gastronomic

After long and trying service the old roof that has sheltered Washington Market has disappeared, and, rearing its widely extending proportions, a new, handsome and substantial covering now shields the great emporium. For years past the time-worn. limbers, apart from their rickety aspect, be-came useless, and in some cases severe damage was sustained by the stand keepers in consequence of the rain coming through. A large amount of valuable and perishable property was therefore constantly endangered, while it would not have been surprising if the roof had some day fallen in with a startling crash. Besides, it had always been considered too low and cramped, the result being bad venulation and a decided barrier to business. Some

STANCE AND STALWART BUTCHESS

and other property owners in the square commenced to take action, and their commend-

and other property owners in the square commenced to take action, and their commendable designs were quickly put into execution. Prompt and independent measures were taken to construct a new roof that would at once prove safe, more accommodating and ornamental. All the stand-keepers subscribed towards the praiseworthy undertaking, or rather each paid his proper share for that pertion of the covering that was to protect his own place of business, at the rate of eight dollars per foot. The work, in fact, was an assolute necessity that could not long be delayed, and the preliminary arrangements having been agreed to operations were energetically begun, although the business of the market was not in the stightest degree interfered with. Indeed, such a calamity could hardly occur without the SAD WHINING OF EPICURES within a circle of twenty miles. Up went the roof with wenderful rapicity, in some places nearly thirty feet higher than the old one, and now covery the entire square. The wood work affords plenty of long wished for foom, skylights on top give excellent ventilation, and the interfor of the concern looks exceedingly cheerful. The construction has not yet been completed, but there is sufficient of the work done to show that a vast and much needed improvement has been effected. The new roof, which is composed of tin, covers a space of nearly 300 by 200 feet. There will doubtless be a great strain upon it, owing to the weight that will be suspended from the ratters, but provision has been made to brace it, so that all emergencies can be safely met. Portions of the old roof were put up so long since as 1813. As it stands to-day the market, with its excellent improvements, looks clean, and in most respects is exceedingly well arranged. To be sure there have been complaints about the pervading atmosphere; but it should be remembered that nearly all the offensive odors arise from the surroundings of the market, and not by any means from the interior. The severs are occasionally choked by unscrupulous and it is bu

and not by any means from the interior. The sewers are occasionally choked by unscriptions and it is but fair to state that none have greater reason to deprecate such annoyances than the lawful standkeepers themselves, who, in erecting the commoditions for and otherwise neatly arranging the inside of the building, have shown a desire to afford all necessary and healthy accommodations. Mr. J. L. Whitton, Clerk of the Market, to whom was entrusted the supervision of the undertaking, has certainly carried it out with all ability that a long practical experience could suggest. The building will speedily be finished, and as time-honored Christmas is coming upon us Washington Market, decorated in all its tempting and natural magnificence, will, deubtiess, be one of the best appreciated resorts in the metropolis.

TOBACCO.

Meeting of the National Association.

Second Day's Proceedings—The Imperative Demand for a Reduced Uniform Tax-Facts and Figures for Congress-Revenue Reform Demanded-Necessity of Bonded Warehouses-Indicated Reform in the Shipment of Tobacco.

The association assembled again this morning at eleven o'clock, and was called to order by the President, Mr. William E. Lawrence. Perhaps a more apprepriate place than Richmond could not have een selected to hold the present meeting-itself a great tobacco mart, where 10,000 operastaple, and a city that has been in the past few years victimized by dishonest government mcials, and greatly oppressed in this branch of industry by the excessive tax imposed on the manufacturer and dealer. Here, too, every branch of the trade was represented, from the producer to the manufacturer. Capital and labor came face to face, and in the discussions that took place there was a marked attention paid to the claims of all upon the consideration of the association. Every member seemed to feel, too, that a great deal depended upon the action of the body. They were fully convinced that the tobacco trade labored under serious disthis through a lamentable ignorance on the part of Congress and the Revenue Bureau as to the nature of the trade and the capacity of the article in a commercial point of view to bear taxation.

The main object of the present meeting, and upon which the association was thoroughly bent, though few had hopes of success, is the reduction of the tax upon the manufacture of tobacco to a uniform rate upon all grades and classes, including snuff and cigars. On this vital subject to the trade there was an interesting and lengthy debate, in which Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati; Colonel Witners, of Dr. Spence, of Cincinnati; Colonel Withers, of Lynchburg; Mr. Campbell, of Newark; Mr. Gallagaer, of New Haven; Mr. J. J. Nicks, of Elmira, and Mr. Merrick, of Chicago, participated. These gestlemen doubtiess represented every branch of the trade, and though the plug interest, the finecut interest, the cigar interest and the snuff interest seemed to clash upon minor points—such as the phraseology of the resolutions, the mode of obtaining the desired relief, &c., yet they were all unanimons in the conviction that the trade required a reduced uniform tax of sixteen cents per pennd npon all grades of manufactured tobacco. It was clearly shown in debate that the oppressive tax was gradually making the cultivation of tobacco unprofitable to planters; that dealers were unable to planters; that dealers were unable to abandon tobacco and turn their attention to the production of more profitable crops. And again a general content of the content of the production of more profitable crops. And again a general content of the content of the content of the production of more profitable crops. pay a liberal price, and planters were compelled to abandon tobacco and turn their attention to the production of more profitable crops. And again a gentleman quoted official figures to show that in instances where Congress had been wise enough to reduce the tax upon tobacco there was an increase in the manufacture of the article, which yielded a revenue nearly equal to the former excessive tax. As the debate progressed some of the members became quite enthusiastic in their efforts to secure the harmonious co-operation of the association in this laudable direction. Some of the Western members were in favor of resisting the collection of any tax exceeding sixteen centa per pound; others, more moderate, were in layor of demanding of Congress the speedy reduction of the tax to the uniform rate proposed, while others, still more moderate, were content with asking the reduction, if consistent with the views of Congress and the demands of the country; but the latter class were few and feebte, and the majority were loud in their demands for

were few and feebte, and the majority were loud in their demands for REVENUE REPORM
in the tobacco trade. The Commissioner, Mr. Delano, and his subordinates were quite severely criticised—the former for his misconstrued rulings and decisions and the latter for their dishenest practices, which demoralize the trade and corrupt the manufacturer. Both of these were spoken of as the greatest evils the trade labored under, induced by the heavy taxes and the discriminating and cambersome legislation which imposes them. The entire system of the revenue service in its relations to the lobacco trade was forcibly condemned, and speakers in many instances not only gave ample illustrations of its defects, but also indicated reforms which it would be useless for all purposes of good to mention here. The debate took the widest range, and just previous to adjournment for dinner the following STIFF APPEAL to Congress was adopted.—
Resolved, That we will oppose any attempt to increase

Resolved, That we will oppose any attempt to increase the tax on the sixteen-cent class of tobacco.

Resolved, that we recognize the propriety and necessity of adopting a uniform tax on manufactured tobacco, if it can be secured at a rate of tax not exceeding sixteen cents per pound.

Resolved, That bonded warehouses should be established wherever the necessities of the trade require them, and this may be done without actriment to the government.

Resolved. That the policy proposed of retaining mannactured tobacco in a bonded warehouse for twelve months before allowed to be taken out for consumption is impracticable from the nature of the article liselit, disastrous trable from the nature of the article liselit, disastrous to ticable from the nature of the article lisself, disastrous to those engaged in the trade, unnecessary for the safe collection of the revenue, and of no advantage to the government. Resolved, That manufacturers of tobacco be allowed to ship for export direct from manufactories without being compelled to put it through a bonded warehouse; and that should the factory be at a point remote from the place of shipment, that the bond given by the manufacturer be sufficient passport to put it on board the outward bound vessel, and if the export stamp is deemed necessary it shall be furnished by the government.

Resolved, That since the system of drawbacks on tobacco has been abolished bonding certificates are unnecessary, and, being embarassing to the commerce of the country, should be dispensed with.

Eyenion Session.

At the evening session the resolutions adopted in committee of the whole yesterday were discussed

and confirmed. The election of officers then took place, with the following result: For President, William E. Law-rence, of New York; Vice President, L. H. Frayser, of Richmond; Treasurer, Joseph Hall, of New York

York.
The following resolution was then adopted after The following resolution was then adopted after considerable debate;—
Resolved, That the officers of the association be requested to get up a proper form of petition to Congress for the immediate repeat of all taxes on sales of manufactured and unmanufactured tobacco, and on anuff and cigars; and that they be distributed as early as possible to all the various sections of the country.

The association then adjourned until to morrow at eleven A. M.

The Bauquet to the Association-Eloquent Speeches-Remarkable Speech of Governor Walker-After the Banquet-Resolution Passed To-Day-A Walk Through the City-Visiting the Capitol and Washington Monu-

RICHMOND, Va., Dec. 8, 1870. The banquet given by the Richmond Tobacco Exchange to the members of the National Tobacco Association, at the Ballard House last night, was a most brilliant affair. At half-past seven over two hundred persons were seated at tables that fairly groaned inder a load of delicacies that would make the eyes of an epicure gilsten with delight. The banquet was presided over by Mr. Lewis H. Frayser, of this city, who is also Vice President of the National Tobacco Association, and he welcomed the visitors in a short and well-timed address. Cologel Peyton Wise occupied the extreme end of the table, and, in response to a toast, made the most elequent address of the occasion. William E. Lawrence, of New York; Mr. James Galligher, of New Haven, Colonel Wilder, of Boston; Dr. T. R. Spence, of Cincinnatt; Mr. Stafford, of Baitimore; Colonel R. E. Withers, of Lynchburg, Mayor Reilly, of Richmond, and Mr. J. A. Cowardin, also of this city, made excellent addresses. The feature of the hour, how-

GOVERNOR WALEER'S SPEECE His Excellency occupied a seat next to Mr. Frayser, who presided at the banquet, and immediately confronting Mr. Lawrence, Fresident of the National Tobacca Association. The toast was-"The State of Virginia; with a good Walker for her Covernor may she be a successful runner in the race of progress." This was followed by applause and loud calls of

"Walker, Walker," in response to which the Gov-ernor arose and said the first clause of the toast referring exclusively to himself he would say nothing about it. But Virginia was rising phonix-like from her ashes. Though she had been devastated by war, yet she had in her the germ of her ancient glory, and would soon show she would not be the last of the States in the race of progress. He declared himself openly in face of progress. He declared himself openly in favor of revenue reform, and dwelt upon the fact that Virginia paid the greatest tax with the exception of one other state in the Union to the revenue. The amount paid in the last year on tobacco alone was five million dellars—a burden too great for her to bear in her present impover, shed condition—and she will heartily join with her sister States in the Union in demanding revenue reform, both internal and external. She will no longer submit to being plundered by a horde of revenue robbers, and the sooner the excessive federal taxatlou was

taken away the sconer would Virginia be able to pay her large debt. (Great cheering and applicase.)

AFTER THE BANQUET.

At a late, or rather an early, hour the banquet broke up and the members found their rooms in the hotel as best they could. One New York gentleman is said to have been found asleep this morning with his eyeglasses on. But this is eclipsed by another from the same city, who purchased a dead cat from a negro upon the representation that the defunct puss was a rabbit. This gentleman, who is something of a gourmand, had the cat stewed and served up for breakfast, when he, with others, pariook of it, and pronounced the feline dish the most savory they had ever tasted.

BUSINESS.

This morning the association met, Mr. Lawrence in the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:—

Besolved. That the banks of the Newton Echany.

in the chair, and the following resolutions were adopted:—
Resolved. That the thanks of the National Tobacco Association are hereby most cheerfully tendered to the Tobacco Exchange and the citizens of Richmond generally for the

iality.

Resolved, That the thanks of the visiting members of the
National Tobacco Eschange be tendered to Colonel Carrington, the preprietor, for the generous and most hospitable
manner in which they have been entertained at the Exchange

National Tobacce Exchange be tendered to Colonel Carriegton, the preprietor, for the generous and most hospitable inanner in which they have been entertained at the Exchange Hotel.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this association that the present high tax on tobacco has the effect of rapidly increasing the consumption of the article in the raw state, and unless the tax be reduced this increase will continue until the raw manufactured article, to the great injury of the manufactured article, to the great injury of the manufactured article, to the great injury of the minufacturing interest and the serious reduction, in not the entire destruction, of the public revenue from this source.

On motion of Mr. Bailey, of Richamend, the following committee, to visit Washington when deemed proper, and lay the action of the convention before Congress, was appointed by the president:—Mesers. Nicks, Evans, Fravser, Bailey, Spence, Sutherlin, Prague, Hibbin, Shiiton, Parlett, Venable, McAipin, Catin, Gail, Bohan, Wilder, Campbell and Ferguson.

Business being over, the members took

A WALK ABOUT TOWN,

visiting the Capitol, where they witnessed, for the first time, the novelty of negro members in the Legislature. Two New York gentlemen were particularly struck with this peculiarity of the Senthern States, and they made many inquiries as to the intelligence, former condition and general abilities of the sable legislators. Mr. Lorin Palmer, of New York, was surprised when a reporter informed him that one of the negro members, a former slave, participated equally with his old master in the legislation of the Old Dominion. But he was still more astonished to learn that the aforesaid colored legislator never voted on any important measure without consulting his "old master, piaced it in his hand, and asked him to invest it in land.

After leaving the Capitol building the visitors took a look at the Washington monument, the beauty and magnificence of which they sked, aiter inspecting it, "Can't the State of Virginia afford a bet uilding.
This evening the remaining visiting members

were given a magnificent entertainment at the Spottswood Hotel, which if possible surpassed that of last night. A large number of the members re-main over to visit Petersburg and other points of historic interest.

AMERICANS ABROAD.

List of Americans registered at the offices of Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:-

Bowles Brothers & Co., 449 Strand, Charing Cross, London, and 12 Rue de la Paix, Paris:—

AT THE LONDON OPPICE, FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 22, 1870.—New York—Mrs. Mittenberger, Miss Robb, M. M. Harris, F. W. Lockwood and party, J. R. D. Sheppard, Mrs. R. W. Burke and daughter, Miss Proctor, E. Whittelsey and wife, E. Whittelsey, Jr.; B. Beer, W. H. Wyait and family, Mrs. C. C. Hopley, F. Goodridge, C. T. Harbeck, Miss E. S. Harbeck, C. H. Harbeck and wife, G. S. Partridge, Jr.; Harry A. Stone, Jotham Post, A. G. Lathrop, Mrs. W. H. Milburn, F. H. Milburn, H. A. Chapiu and family, Colonel Gouraud, Arthur de Wint, F. J. Rabbeth, W. R. Hynes, Edmond Gerson, W. W. Ogden, J. B. Miller, A. Humbert, George J. Landon, James B. Bach, R. D. Williams and wife, A. Cassard, W. W. Wright and family, Napoleon Godone, John Anderson, J. R. Cornell and wife, Theodore T. Moran and family, H. St. Clair Robinson, Julian White, James MacIntine, Boston—S. B. Morse, Albert Thompson and family, Mrs. J. M. Bradbury, J. H. Nichols and wife, G. A. Gulld, Paris—J. Sevier, George Smith, A. J. Southworth, J. J. Newcomb, Jr., Henry Bacon, and wife, Shelden Lewitt, California—Frank W. Eidridge, Frederick Lewis, W. J. Einerson, G. E. Whitting and wife, C. W. Rand, Michigan—Hiram Collier, Frankfort—Hen, W. M. Murphy, Florida—General N. L. Littlefield, Philadelphia—Miss Annie M. Lockwood, Miss J. H. Lockwood, Charries A. Galloney, John B. English, Miss Simpson, Pittsburg—Charles C. Burke. S. Louis—C. S. Greeley, son and daughter. Buffalo, N. Y.—Dr. Carey, whe had son. New Britain—A. w. North and wife, New Husen—W. E. Saniord, wife and daughters. Hall ang, Pa.—Major T. Morris Chester. Homburg—A. Lewis, Leleester, Mass.—Mrs. S. May, Montreal—Miss Frothingham, Miss J. E. Hill. Milwaukee—A. Lewis, Leleester, Mass.—Mrs. S. May, Montreal—Miss Frothingham, Miss J. E. Hill. Milwaukee—A. Lewis, Leleester, Mass.—Mrs. S. George H. Chase, E. S. Worcester, New Brunwence, Pough-Keepsie—Robert Coster, Saiem, Mass.—Mrs. S. George H. Chases, E. S. Worcester, Ne

Montreat—Miss Frottingham, Miss J. E. Hill. Milwaukee—A. Lawrence, G. H. Lawrence. Poughkeepsie—Robert Coster. Salem, Miss.—Mrs. George H. Chase, E. S. Worcester. New Brunswick—John C. Smock. Washington, D. C.—Robert L. Ream, Mrs. Ream, Miss V. Reain, J. R. Eastman and Mrs. M. J. Eastman. New Orleans—S. P. Griffin. New Jersey—James Neilson. Eattimore—Bruce Price and wife, Mr. Buckier, Miss. Woodville. Virginia—J. S. Bruce. Newport, R. I.—Henry Bedlow and family. St. Petersburg—A. G. Hayes, Sidney S. Beck. Lyme, Conn.—J. R. Terry, Cincinnati—Dr. James D. Webb, M. A. Hoge. United States Army—Dr. James D. Webb, M. A. Hoge. United States Army—Dr. Je. E. Colmache, J. H. East, Captain A. Pleasanton. Chicago—Seth R. Howes and wife. Attleborol, Mass.—D. F. Holman. Stattsburg, N. Y.—William Mailory and wife. Havre—Thomas Taylor. Illinois—J. J. Thompson and wife. Portland, Me.—Lewis Pierce, United States Navy—Commander William Gibson and wife. Rouen—D. H. Brandon. Pitzsield—D. S. Jones. Denver—John Evans, Mrs. Evans and family, Miss Lowell. Paterson, N. J.—Dr. R. J. Whitely and wife.

Gwing to the complete military investment of Paris there have been no arrivals at the Paris house of Eowies Brothers & Co. during the past week, which were then as follows:—Chicago—J. M. Durand, J. Sheppard Page. Boston—William H. Bowles and wife. Baltimore—William C. Dreyer.

List of Americans registered at the offices of

Messrs. Maquay, Pakehham & Hooker, American bankers, Rome, to November 19:-

bankers, Rome, to November 19;—
T. H. Bartlett, New Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Richard
Busteed, Miss Busteed, Richard Busteed, Jr.,
New York; G. T. Corliss, Providence; Rev. W. Nelson
Cote, Richmond: Chas, N. Doone, New York; Mrs. S.
M. Ecklev, Miss Eckley, Boston; Mrs. E. F.
Elilott, New York; Chas, Fairchlid, Boston; John W.
Gaffiey, New York; Mrs. H. A. Gould, Springfeid;
W. A. Harward, Zacharia Jacques, New York;
Mrs. and Mrs. Overton Lea, H. C. Parmly, James
H. Sanford, United States; John C. Sims, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. H. S. Taylor, United States;
Miss J. Thunig, A. F. Wadsworth, Boston; Mrs.
Wurts, the Misses Wurts, Philadelphia.
List of Americans, arrived at the Hale Bulle, Bulle, Parks

List of Americans arrived at the Hotel Belle Vue,

Erussels, to November 24, 1870:—
Mr. Bedlow and family, New York; Miss Bissel, Pittsburg; A. G. Day, H. Ebicelf, New York; Dr. T. Eurick and niece, St. Louis; H. D. Gienn and wife, Philadelphia; E. T. V. Hitchcock, New York; Towin B. Laughlin, Mrs. Laughlin, Miss Laughlin, Pittsburg; Mr. and Mrs. T. S. Mitchell, Philadelphia; Dr. George S. Nelson, Boston.

Matteini's, Florence, to November 21:-

List of Americans registered at Messrs. Eyre & Matteini's, Florence, to November 21:—

H. and Mrs. Areason, W. J. and Mrs. Averwell, Miss Averwell, D. N. Barnoy and family, Th. R. Bronson and family, New York; Chas. J. Brooks, Boston; John Q. Carpenter, Mrs. G. W. Carpenter, Miss Edia D. Carpenter, Miss Fagny G. Carpenter, Miss Edia D. Carpenter, Miss Fagny G. Carpenter, Miss Edia D. Carpenter, Miss Fagny G. Carpenter, Philadelphia; Mrs. Christmas, —; Miss Christmas, —; John D. Gobb and Jamily, New Orleans; Wm. Cook and family, New York; Miss Anna F. Crane, —; John A. Cutter, Chicago; S. F. Doane and family, Saa Francisco; Dr. A. F. Duliu and family, Baltimore; Alford Dyer, Portland, Me.; George Freddie, Mrs. J. Freddie, Albany, N. Y.; L. and Mrs. Furniss, H. E. Gliman, W. P. Gliman, New York; Wm. G. Hale, Baltimore; Aaron Hesly, Stephen Weston Healy, Brooklyn; Miss A. Henne, —; L. W. Housel, Richmond; H. Hunnewell and family, Boston; A. Huntington, Chicago; Mrs. C. J. Ireiand, Boston; Mrs. Joyce, Baltimore; J. Kasson, —; Miss Belle Keener, Baltimore; J. Kasson, —; Miss Belle Keener, Baltimore; J. Kasson, —; Miss Belle Keener, Baltimore; J. Kasson, —; Miss L. Killand, Miss E. Killand, Mrs. S. Killand, Miss Kunner, Baltimore; J. L. and Mrs. Leboute, Philadelphia; Mrs. Washington Lee, Miss Lee, Baltimore; Dr. Henry Lippert, Nice; Mrs. Fitz Hugh Ludlow, Wiss H. L. Ludlow, W. L. M. Ludlow, New York; L. N. and Mrs. Maupin, Baltimore; A. J. Morton, Kentucky; A. M. Pattersop, Bruce and Mrs. Price, Baltimore; Mrs. James Stebbins, F. W. and Mrs. Stephenson, James Tolince, New York; R. H. and Mrs. Stephenson, James Tolince, New York; R. H. and Mrs. Tyer, Fulton, New York; Bladwin J. Van Nest, Rev. Dr. A. R. Van Nest, New York; G. H. Warren, Troy, N. Y.; Dr. John K. Wright and family, Boston; Ch. J. And Mrs. Bergen, New York; Miss Pannie Carnes, Boston; E. M. Crawford and family, Boston, C. J. and Mrs. Bergen, New York; Miss Pannie Carnes, Boston; E. M. Crawford and family, New York; Mrs. S. Eveleth, Boston; Charles F. He

The city of St. Paul, Minn., and Ramsey county, in which it is situated, are to be consolidated under engovernment, similar to that of the city and county of New York.

THE SEVEN-THIRTY BONDS FORGERY.

Important Arrest of an Alleged Counterfeiter of the 7-30s.

Another Brockway in the Field-Colonel Wood After Him with a Big Stick-The Colonel's Testimony and Emphatic Statement-Thirty Thousand Dollars Bail Demanded - The Examination To-Day-Interesting Developments Expected.

On Thursday evening last one William A. Brockof William Spencer, was arrested by Deputy Mar-shals Joseph Gaillard and John Robinson, at No. 812 West Thirty-third street, on the charge of baving engraved and printed the spurious bonds some of which have been the subject of recent litigation between the government and Jay Cooke & Co., of this city. It is said that Colonel Wood, formerly Chief of the Secret Service of the Treasury Department, under the administration of President Johnson, nas been instrumental in procuring this arrest.

COLONEL WOOD'S STATEMENT is to the effect that in 1887, when the government discovered the bonds in question to be spurious, he found the prisoner at the St. James Hotel and induced him to proceed with him to Tayler's Hotel, Jersey City, and there got from the prisener the plates on which the bonds were printed. Colonel Wood says that he sent these plates to Washington. From that time to the present the accused has re mained at liberty, and, in all probability, would have continued a free man if the recent trial by the government to have redeemed some half million of spurious bonds had not been entered on, and which

Yesterday about noon Brockway was brought up before the Commissioner for examination, being re-

before the Commissioner for examination, being re-presented by Judge Stuart and Mr. John Sedgwick as his counsel.

Mr. Purdy, who appeared for the government, said the only question now was to fix the amount of bail. Did the defendant waive an examination? Counsel for the prisoner stated that the defendant wanted an examination, and that day, if pessible.

The Commissioner—Mr. Purdy, what day do you

Counsel for the prisoner stated that the defendant wanted an examination, and that day, if pessible. The Commissioner—Mr. Purdy, what day do you fix?

Mr. Purdy—This is Friday. I don't think we can have an examination before Monday next.
Colonel wood—By telegraphing to Washington you may have the witnesses here to morrow.

Mr. Purdy—All the main witnesses for the government reside in Washington, and the government reside in Washington, and the government cannot open the case until we know whether the witnesses will be here.

Mr. Staart—I believe the opening of the case will be the end of the case.

Mr. Purdy—I move that the examination be fixed for Monday.

Mr. Purdy—If the evidence is here to-morrow I will go on with it.

Mr. Sedgwick—As Colonel Wood is the first witness, why not examine him now?

The Commissioner—Judge Davis has communicated to me that he has sent to Washington for the witnesses that may confirm in some way what Mr. Wood states.

Mr. Purdy—We will go on with the examination of Colonel Wood to-morrow morning, at eleven o'clock. I now move that the ball be fixed at \$30,000.

Mr. Staart complained that such an amount of ball would be unjust and oppressive, and that \$5,000 would meet the justice and the requirements of the case, more especially as he was as confident as that to-morrow's Sun would rise that the defendant should be discharged.

Colonel Wood—May I be allowed to say a word?

The Commissioner—Only through your counsel, Mr. Purdy. The Commissioner then said that if counsel pressed him he would fix the ball now; but he would presser doing so to-morrow, when probably from the examination of Colonel Wood he would be able to get insight and the nature and character of the case.

Just after the Commissioner had made these remarks Colonel Wood stated, in an energetic manner, that this presence will be specifyle established.

The prisoner, who is a tall, genteel looking man, sat perfectly quiet during the discussion. He has beleven o'clock. Meanwhile the accused has been remanded to prison.

POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE

Tammany and the Presidency-Western Views

on the Subject.

Tummany and the Presidency—Western Views on the Subject.

[From the Cincinnati Chronicle (republican) Dec. 7.] Some of the friends of Governor Hofman begin to manifest impanence at his intimate connection with Tammany. A few of the more bold are advising a course which must result in a break with that powerful organization. This seems strange advises from people who have been slient these many years, while Tammany has championed their friend and carried him forward from triumpn to triumph. Is it to be taken as evidence of a sudden return to the paths of virtue? We can scarcely accept it as such. The men who have stood by so long while their friend accepted and midlied the shameful tasks which Tweed, Sweeney & Co. gave, are hardly to be supposed to be capable of the independent virtue they appear to claim.

We think the cine to this course of action is found in another direction. The leaders of Tammany are both unscruppious and shrewd. They like Hoffman because he has been a faithful and efficient servant. There is, perhaps, no other they would so willingly trust. But success is what they must look to in 1872. They want not only to nominate, but to elect, the Presidential candidate. They are perfectly aware of the odium with which they are regarded outside the State which they have bought, and fully understand that their friend is soiled and tarnished with the stench and corruption with which they have to the Mayoraity and Governorship. In this state of facts it is not surprising to hear floating rumors that they are ecquetting with other candidates.

Hoffman, for course, they will bringiple fore the Convention as their candidate unless he, following the advice of some of his daring friends, should break with them and go back on his owns for the last ten years), but who they will assist to nominate is yet an open question. Hendricks, of Indiana, is said to be looked upon most favorably. He has no offensive plans or ideas of his own, yet manifests considerable ability in executing those of others. This is the kin

THE VISIT OF SENATOR CAMERON TO GEORGIA.

The Visit of Senator Cameron to Georgia.

[From the Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dec. 2.]

A correspondent rather rates us for having announced, "by authority," that Senator Cameron's visit to Georgia had nothing to de with politics, but was in the interest of private business solely. We made the statement on the authority of a leading citizen of this city, whose guest the Senator was while in Macon, with full fath in the premise that he (the host) was fully cognizant of the facts whereof he affirmed. We take it now that the Senator's visit to Georgia was primarily to push ahead that bank in which he is understood to have a large interest, and secondly, to find out what his Georgia party associates were doing themselves, and to see if, and how he could help them along. It has been represented to us that Mr. Justice McCay and other notorious persons connected with the radical faction in this State came down from Atlanta to meet and consult with Messrs. Cameron and Delano while here, and we suppose it was the staning they received from McCay et al. which Cameron and Delano while here, and we suppose it was the staning they received from McCay et al. which Cameron and Delano disporged at Washington. We fully agree with our correspondent as to Cameron's unsavoriness, and these columns bear us witness that that fact has had wide circulation and sharp reprobation therein. And we further agree with him, that if the people are to take Cameron's inhamous political principles, along with the comfortable cash he propose to dispense to them—fore consideration of one or two per cent a month say—it will certainly work out a demnition smash for them in their politics, morals and manners, as well as in their estates.

[From the Savannah Republican, Dec. 1.]

morals and manners, as well as in their estates, if from the Sayannan Republican, Dec. 1.)
Senator Cameron has been struck with the life, energy and progress of our State, and having unbounded means at his command, has resolved, we learn to add five millions to the banking capital of our city. In view of this we are willing to ignore the political feature of his visit, for he could devise no more effective plan for bettering the condition of our people. He may talk politics as much as he pleases, and visit Goorgia as often as his leisure will admit; we shall always be glad to see him, so long as he brings along with him such substantial contributions to our prosperity. Ans, besides, when the Senator gets five millions! worth of eggs in our basket we feel very sure that he will return, profanto, to his first leve, and prove a first rate democrat, so far as Georgia is concerned.

crat, so far as Georgia is concerned.

A Hidden Treasure.—On Tuesday evening last there appeared in South Wheeling a stranger who declared to the inhabitants thereof that a lot of jewelry, valued at \$500, and including two gold watches, was hidden in the La Belle mill, and he desired some one to go with him and get it. He said that a chum of his, who is now rusticating in the Ohic State Mechanical College, had told him that the aforesaid lewelry has been deposited there by him for safekeeping after returning from one of the raids incident to his vocation. The stranger did not like to take the responsibility of harboring stolen goods entirely upon himself, and therefore desired the company and assistance of some ambitious citizen. As none such could be found the stranger doparted as silently as he came.—Wheeling Intellis genery, Dec. 5.